are employment intensive; (ii) human and social development through provision of basic minimum services; and (iii) targeted anti poverty programmes.

In order to take care of basic needs of India's poor at the village level, an initiative in the form of Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) was launched. The PMGY envisages Additional Central Assistance for selected basic minimum services in order to focus on certain priority areas of the Government. These include primary health, primary education, rural shelter, drinking water, rural electrification and nutrition.

In addition, with effect from June, 1997 the Public Distribution System in India was streamlined by issuing special cards to families Below Poverty Line (BPL) and selling food grains under PDS to them at specially subsidised prices which was about 50% of the economic costs. Under the new scheme, *viz.*, the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) each poor family is entitled to 35 kgs. to foodgrains.

In order to make the TPDS more focused and targeted towards the very poor category, the "Antyodaya Anna Yojana" provides 35 kgs. of foodgrains to the poorest of the poor families at a highly subsidized rate of Rs. 2 per kg., for wheat and Rs. 3 per kg., for rice. In the recent budget presented on 28-02-05 it was announced that the coverage of Antyodaya Anna Yojana will be increased from 2.0 crore (BPL) families to 2.5 crore families in 2005.

People living Below Poverty Line in Uttar Pradesh

†1800. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people living below the poverty line in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan; and

(b) the details of the families which were brought above the poverty line in the last three years after the efforts made by Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) The Planning Commission estimates poverty at National and State level from the large sample survey on household

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years. The latest such survey was conducted in 1999-2000 (NSS 55th Round). The estimate of persons living below the Poverty Line for 1999-2000 in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are as follows:

No. and percentage of population below Poverty Line during 1999-2000

	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	Nos. of persons (lakhs)	% of persons	Nos. of persons (lakhs)	% of persons	Nos. of persons (lakhs)	% of persons
Uttar Pradesh	412.01	31.22	117.88	30.89	529.89	31.15
Rajasthan	55.06	13.74	26.78	19.85	81.83	15.28

(b) The latest estimates of people living below the Poverty Line is available only for 1999-2000. However, the progress achieved in the main anti-poverty programmes in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan during 2001-02 to 2003-04 are given in the Table below:

Physical performance under major Rural Development Programmes

Sl. No.	Programmes	Unit	Uttar Pradesh			Rajasthan		
			2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.	SGRY (I+II)	Employment generated (Lakh mandays)	—	1335.11	1314.43	—	199.38	146.78
2.	SGRY	Total Swarozgaris Assisted (Nos.)	121400	98469	140622	36053	27901	20792
3.	IAY	Houses Constructed	171944	177190	190950	30471	37592	41888

SGRY Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana
SGSY Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
IAY Indira Awaas Yojana

Source: Ministry of Rural Development